THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1832. NO. 53.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞ It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;

Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;

Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do

Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do

Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do

Cavendish do 1 do do

Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;

Melee and American do

☞ All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831

TARIF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.

June 28—1y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER

January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by

Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

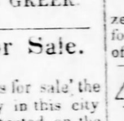
FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf



THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.

March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FOR SALE.

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,

Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

January 17.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞ N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.

February 18—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.

July 1—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

48 HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO.—Just received by M. ATWOOD,

Feb. 7. Corner Wood and Front streets

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery, generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning. [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL: or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*. Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞ Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON.

Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.

To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.

Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully,

FREDERICK RAPP.

December 30—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.

Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

March 22, 1831.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞ Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.

☞ *Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.

S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,

Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,

PITTSBURGH.

March 4, 1831.—tf

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec 20, 1831.—tf

J. BAXTER & CO.

FROM NEW YORK.

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the public generally, that they have taken Store, No. 136 Liberty Street, near Saint Clair Street, Pittsburgh, where they offer, *fresh from the New York Market*, a general assortment of European, India, and American DRY GOODS, at *Wholesale and Retail*—among which, are English, French, and American Prints, Ginghams, and Muslins; Eng. and Amer. Flannels; Eng., French, and German Merinos; Merino Circassians; Superfine, and extra superfine Broadcloths, Cassimeres, and Queens Cloths; Rose Blankets; French and India Satins; French Ærophane, and Italian Crapes, assorted colors; Colored Florences and Sarsenets; Plain Black, Blue Black, Changeable, Figured, and Mode colored Gros de Swiss, Gros de Naples, and Gros de Berlin Silks; Black and Blue Black Marcelins, and Italian Lustrings; Fine Black Satin Levantines; Black and Blue Black Satin Turc; Black Silk Velvets; Tabby do assorted colours; Satin, Taffeta and Gauze Ribbons assorted; Fine Satin do. high colored, for trimming Winter Hats; Plain and open work, Black, White and Random, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose and Half Hose; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black, White and assorted dress Gloves, of finest quality; Tamboured and Floss wrought Capes, Collars, Pelirines, Chimisets and Spencers; Plain and Twilled Silk pocket Hdkfs.; Extra fine Paungee do. fancy colors; Plain and Printed muslin Cravats; Plain Black and Plaid Italian do. Heavy Black India do.; Ladies' Poplin Crape, Figured Silk, Algerine and Prussian fancy dress Hdkfs.; Embossed Silk Velvet Reticules, a new and elegant article; Corded Muslin Skirts; Cashmere, Merino, Raw Silk, Twilled Cotton and other Shawls, in variety; Extra Fine Thibet Wool and Crape, do. printed; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas; Fine Linen, Linen Cambric, and Pocket Hdkfs; 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Bobbinets, very fine; Bobbinet footing; Cotton and Linen Floss; Thread Laces, Edgings and Insertings; Fine wrought Cambric Muslin Insertings; Fine Jaconet, Mull, and Book Muslins and Bishops Lawn; Figured Swiss Muslins; Black, White and Green Gauze Veils, very large and rich; Misses' Green Barage do. for winter; Fine Italian Crape Mourning Veils, extra size and deep borders; Mixed Silk Cambets for Ladies' Cloaks, Pelisses and Riding Habits; Fine-Goat hair Cambets; Scarlet and Blue Damask Breakfast and Tea Cloths; do. do. Plaid do. —Also, an assortment of ready made clothing, such as Pantaloons, Roundabouts, Pea Coats, Flushing Jackets, Hunting Coats, Sattinet and Cloth Coats; Valencia and Velvet Vests; Figured Silk do; Silk Moreen do, a new and elegant article; Extra superfine Cloth Pantaloons, and Dress Coats, made in New York, in the newest style;—A good assortment of Ladies' Prunell and Morocco Slips, Shoes, Boots, and Gaiter Boots; Misses' and Infants' Prunell and Morocco slips; and a few New York manufactured Hats, of a very superior style and quality.

All of the above goods will be offered at such prices as shall be advantageous to purchasers.—Traders and others from the country will do well to "come and see." J. B. & Co. will esteem it a favor if the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and vicinity will call and examine quality and prices, whether they wish to purchase or not. A portion of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1831.—tf.

TICKINGS AND CALICOES.—Six bales Ashton and Delaware Tickings—Seven cases Calicoes, Blue and Fancy colours: Just received from Eastern manufactories, and for sale by

MOSES ATWOOD,

Nov. 4—tf Corner of Wood and Front Streets

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

BRUSSELS, Ingrain, Venitian and Domestic Carpeting;

Floor and Table Oil Cloths;

Scarlet, Green, and Drab Floor-cloth Baizes;

Splendid Piano, Table, and Stand Covers;

Hearth Rugs of every quality;

India and Dressed Door Matts;

Rug Fringes, Carpet Bindings.

Together with a general assortment of Venitian Blinds.

ADAMS M'FADDEN,

Having taken the extensive warehouse, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, No. 26 Wood street, and next door below the Drug store of Messrs. Charles Avery & Co., is now opening the most splendid assortment of Goods in the above line that has ever been seen in this city, and to which the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is most respectfully invited.

In addition to the above, while in Philadelphia, he engaged the services of an experienced Upholsterer, who will shortly be forthcoming, and ready to attend every call in his line, and perform his work in eastern city style.

As arrangements have been made with several of the most extensive importing houses to the eastward, a regular, general, and superb assortment of every article in the above line will be constantly kept up, and offered at fair prices, for cash, acceptances, or the usual credit. And as the above named intends to devote his whole personal attention to the concerns of this establishment, he will be thankful for the influence and patronage of his many friends. Pittsburgh, Feb. 17, 1832.

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON.

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.

February 7, 1832.—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets*, Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.

February 7, 1832.—2w3m

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.

Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

BOARDING HOUSE.

SIX or eight genteel Young Men can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, by the subscriber, at No. 110, Market street.

GILBERT M'KOWN.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28—4w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR LEASE.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the Lease of Two Lots of Ground, fronting on Penn street 120 feet, and extending along side of the canal to the Allegheny river, say 500 feet, except a small part where the Toll House is erected —said ground being part of that valuable estate of the late James S. Stevenson, Esq.

REV. DAVID ELLIOT.
Washington, Pa.
ALEXANDER LAUGHLIN.

☞ Any person wishing to rent a part, or the whole of said lots, will please apply to Alexander Laughlin, No. 194 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, executors of the late James Stokes, offer for sale the following valuable properties, viz:

Lot No. 54, in city plan of Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of James Speer, corner of Penn and Hand streets, 60 feet on Penn and 410 on Hand street, to the Allegheny river.

Lot No. 23, in plan of Allegheny town, 60 feet front on the commons, and 240 feet deep, to Water alley.

Out Lot, No. 44, Allegheny town, containing 7 acres 67 perches, fronting the river and canal.

Five tracts of Land, situate on Pine creek, containing each 212¼ acres.

Two tracts of Land, on Squaw run, containing each 225 acres 135 perches.

One tract of Land, adjoining the above, on Squaw run, containing 371 acres 71 perches.

There are improvements on most of the above Lands.—For further particulars and terms, apply at the Exchange Hotel.

C. M. STOKES, } *Ex'rs.*
W. H. STOKES, }
C. P. WAYNE, }

Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands. Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.

March 9, 1832.

JOHN DALZELL & JOSIAH KING,

Being associated in the Grocery and Commision Business, under the firm of

JOHN DALZELL & CO.

AT NUMBER 170, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, invite the influence and patronage of their respective friends and the public to their present large and various stock, consisting in part of

80 Packages Fresh Imperial, G. P. Y. H. and Souchong Teas;
150 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
25 do. Pepper and Alspice;
8 Hhds. Lump and Loaf Sugar;
10 Boxes Havanna do.;
50 Casks Salt Petre;
100 Kegs Rock and Rifle Powder;
4,000 Lbs. Spanish Sole Leather;
20,000 do. Bacon, Pitts-burgh cured;

Which, with the minor articles of Groceries—Iron, Nails, Soap, Candles, Tobacco, and all other Pittsburgh manufactured goods—render the whole well deserving the attention of Merchants and others visiting this market for supplies.

Their Store and Ware Rooms, being commodious and eligibly situated for the purpose, they will always give prompt attention to the *Storage, Transit, or Sale on Commission*, at moderate charges, of any Merchandise or Produce entrusted to their care.

ALSO,

Just Landing, and for Sale, as above,

500 barrels and half barrels No. 2 Mackerel;
150 barrels Tanners' Oil;
10 hogsheads Sperm. Oil;
12 do. Cod Fish;
60 do. New Orleans Sugar;
75 casks New Orleans Molasses;
200M Kentucky Segars.

Flour and Whiskey always bought and sold. Also, on hand, a large stock of every description of foreign WINES & SPIRITS, warranted pure: in original casks, or put up to order.

March 6, 1832.—tf

☞ The Western Courier, Ohio; Blairsville Record, and Ebinsburgh Sky, Pa., will insert the above to amount of 2$ each, and charge this office

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For further particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets

January 24, 1832.—tf

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR WARE very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has taken an office, No. 12 Fifth street, where he holds himself in readiness, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M., to perform all operations connected with Scientific Surgical Dentistry.

Doct. W. politely solicits a share of public patronage. All work done to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no charges made. The worst cases of diseased gums cured; loose teeth, in adults made firm, where they have become so from an unhealthy state of the gums.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Dentrifice, warranted to prevent tartar collecting on the teeth, and a preserver of the gums from disease, at No. 12 Fifth street. ☞ If required, Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

Pittsburgh, March 2—3mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }

Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

HANNA & POINDEXTER

HAVE just received, per Steamer Scotland, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms, at their store, No. 7 Market street,

150 bbls. No. 2 MACKEREL; } War'nt'd best
20 " No. 1 do } brands & Bost.
32 ¼ " No. 1 and 2 do } Insp. of 1831.
1000 lbs. Choice Bag Cod-fish;
320 gallons Whale Oil;
30 barrels Best Tanners' Oil, brown;
3 " Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.

ALSO, ON HAND,

120 bags Prime Green COFFEE;
30000 Mele, half Spanish, and Spanish Cigars;
40 kegs Fine Ky. & Pittsb'g Man. TOBACCO;
10 barrels CLOVER SEED;

Molasses, Sugar, Bacon, Cheese, &c. &c. &c. &c.

A large stock of Hartupee's, Waters', and Bartram's Shovels, Spades, Axes, and Hoes.

Cast, Crowly, Shear, and Blister Steels; Iron, Nails, &c.—In short, all kinds of Groceries and Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles, on best possible terms. Pittsburgh, March 9, 1832.—3w

☞ NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS!!

PROPOSALS, in writing, will be received by the subscribers, at the bar of N. Griffith, Esq., Wood street, Pittsburgh, and at Brownsville, until the 10th of April next, for the freighting of the timber for the Monongahela Bridge, at Brownsville, for which the cash will be paid on delivery. The whole to be delivered within six weeks from that date. Those who propose will state the gross sum for the delivery of the whole quantity. The timber to be of white pine; the number of pieces, and their dimensions, will be shown to persons desirous of proposing, at the abovementioned places. WILLIAM LE BARON,
A. S. DEARMOND.

March 6.—11t

PLAIN, CUT, AND PRESSED

GLASS WARE,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS inform their friends and the public, that in addition to their usual extensive assortment of Plain and Cut Glass, they have a variety of new articles of Pressed Glass, of every description, and have just imported, direct from the manufactories, some of the newest and most fashionable Plated Caster Frames; all of which are for sale upon the lowest terms.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

February 28—2mo.

Western Agency.

MERCHANTS and others, living at a distance, have so often, of late years, forwarded to us (at Terrehaute, Indiana,) notes and accounts for collection, that we find it necessary either to decline attending to them altogether, or to establish an "agency" for that purpose. We have determined on the latter course, and will hereafter receive and attend to all business of this kind, as agents.

Where a legal course, or legal advice is necessary, it shall be employed, and for this purpose, we design opening correspondence with lawyers of standing throughout the Western states.

We have been, for twelve years past, and still are Merchants. Our charge shall never exceed those of respectable lawyers, and our attention; be at least as prompt as it has been when no reward was pending. W. C. & D. LINTON

Terrehaute, Indiana.

REFER TO

Messrs. RIDDLE, FORSYTH, & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
" O. H. WELLS & Co., Cincinnati, O.
" CHAMBERS & GARVIN, Louisville, Ky.

March 9, 1832.—3w.

SHEETINGS.

THE Phenix Cotton Factory have now in full operation 75 looms, and are well supplied with sheetings of a *superior quality* to any they have made for years past.

☞ Their determination is, fairly to meet eastern prices. ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

March 13, 1832.—3t

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. March 9—tf.

D. & J. KING

Are now opening, at No. 92 Market street,

A FRESH assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS; among which are Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs; *Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; English and Fancy Dunstables; Ladies and Misses' Gimp Bonnets, and Traveling Baskets.*

Also, a variety of BLUE, BLACK, DRAKE-NECK, ADELAIDE, and other *BROAD CLOTHS. Summer Cloths; Merino* and other *Cassimeres*, suited for the present and approaching season, which they offer to sell, Wholesale or Retail, on the *most reasonable terms.* Pittsburgh, March, 1832.—tf

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.

Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

March 9.

BACON.

100,000 LBS Superior KENTUCKY BACON,

Just received, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE,

March 2, 1832.—1m *Front Street.*

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,

March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh: a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

October 21, 1831.—tf

POETRY.

From the Literary Gazette.

THE SUICIDE.

IN IMITATION OF HOOD.

There was a man, named Daniel Dabb,
(A hopeless man was he,)
Who sometime lived at a *sea-port*,
But it was not *Portsea*.
He dealt in fish and mended shoes,
But could not make it do,
Although he sometimes *sold a fish*,
And sometimes *soled a shoe*.

So, of a quack he learned to bleed,
And draw teeth with precision,
And as he knew the *heeling* art,
He set up as *physician*.
He took a cellar, which you know
Is always under ground,
And sometimes *heel'd* a pair of shoes,
And sometimes *heal'd* a wound.

'By fish and shoes and drugs,' said he,
'I hope I shall rise higher,
For by a *cellar* I can't live,
Unless I have a *buyer*.
On wealth I've staked my *all* and *last*,
And trust that I shall win it,
For, if a *tray* of trades won't win,
I think the *deuce* is in it.'

But people would not have teeth drawn,
Because it gave them pain;
And bleeding, when folks will not bleed,
You know is all in *vein*.
One day, when at his cellar-head,
He sat with doleful face,
A servant maid came up to him,
And asked him for a *plaice*.

He'd herrings *shotten*, though not *shot*,
That shone like any gem,
And though he'd placed them all in *rows*,
Roes had no place in them.
Says Sue, 'they are all skin and scales,
And full of bones within;'
Says he, 'I've *mussels* without *bones*,
And very little *skin*.'

Says Sue, 'they're poison, though I own
That I for some with soy long;
And as for *poison*, I've heard say,
The French call all fish *poisson*.
But I should like a little fish.'
Says Dan, 'I've no white-bait;
And as the eels are *slippery things*,
You'd better take a *skate*.'

'Oh, no! a plaice I want,' says Sue.
Says Dan, 'this is the case,
Because I was not out in time,
You see I'm out of plaice.'
'Indeed,' says Sue; 'why so am I,
My mistress wants one stronger;
And though she says I am too *short*,
She does not want me *longer*.'

'If that's the case, dear Sue,' says Dan,
'Why something must be done;
So as we two are out of place,
Why let us two make one.
To mend folks' shoes, and serve them fish,
Some want of help I feels;
So while I drive nails in their *toes*,
Why you can skin your *eels*.'

'Oh, no,' says Sue, 'that will not do;
I'll find some other work;
For as you are a *mussel-man*,
You'd use me like a *Turk*.'
So off she ran, and left poor Dan
A disappointed elf;
And when he'd cried fish all that day,
At night he cried himself.

Next morn on a large nail he hung,
And hung till he was pale;
For though death took him off the hooks,
He could not off the nail.
And when they bore him to the grave,
Sue wrung her hands and cried;
And some one rung his knell, although
It was for *Sue-he-sighed*.

February, 1830.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

Opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, January Term, 1832.

SAM'L A. WORCESTER, *vs.* STATE OF GEORGIA.

This cause, in every point of view in which it can be placed, is of the deepest interest.

The defendant is a State, a member of the Union, which has exercised the powers of government over a People who deny its jurisdiction, and are under the protection of the United States.

The plaintiff is a citizen of the state of Vermont, condemned to hard labor for four years in the penitentiary of Georgia, under color of an act which he alleges to be repugnant to the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States.

The legislative power of a state, the controlling power of the constitution and laws of the United States, the rights, if they have any, the political existence of a once numerous and powerful People, the personal liberty of a citizen, are all involved in the subject now to be considered.

It behooves this Court, in every case, more especially in this, to examine into its jurisdiction with scrutinizing eyes, before it proceeds to the exercise of a power which is controverted.

The first step in the performance of this duty is the inquiry whether the record is properly before the Court.

It is certified by the Clerk of the Court which pronounced the judgment of condemnation under which the plaintiff in error is imprisoned, and is also authenticated by the seal of the Court. It is returned with, and annexed to a writ of error issued in regular form, the citation being signed by one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and served on the Governor and Attorney General of the State more than thirty days before the commencement of the term to which the writ of error was returnable.

The Judicial act,* so far as it prescribes the mode of proceeding, appears to have been literally pursued.

In February, 1797, a rule† was made on this subject, in the following words: "It is ordered by the Court that the Clerk of the Court to which any writ of error shall be directed, may make return of the same by transmitting a true copy of the record, and of all proceedings in the same, under his hand and the seal of the Court."

This has been done. But the signature of the Judge has not been added to that of the Clerk. The law does not require it. The rule does not require it.

In the case of Martin vs. Hunter's‡ lessee, an exception was taken to the return of the refusal of the State Court to enter a prior judgment of reversal by this Court, because it was not made by the Judge of the State Court to which the writ was directed; but the exception was overruled, and the return was held sufficient. In Buel vs. Van Ness,§ also a writ of error to a State Court, the record was authenticated in the same manner. No exception was taken to it. These were civil cases. But it has been truly said at the bar, that, in regard to this process, the law makes no distinction between a criminal and civil case. The same return is required in both. If the sanction of the Court could be necessary for the establishment of this position, it has been silently given.

McCulloch vs. the State of Maryland,‖ was a *qui tam* action, brought to recover a penalty, and the record was authenticated by the seal of the Court and the signature of the Clerk, without that of a Judge. Brown et al. vs. the State of Maryland, was an indictment for a fine and forfeiture. The record in this case, too, was authenticated by the seal of the Court and the certificate of the Clerk. The practice is both ways.

The record, then, according to the Judiciary act, and the rule and practice of the Court, is regularly before us.

The more important inquiry is, does it exhibit a case cognizable by this tribunal?

The indictment charges the plaintiff in error and others, being white persons, with the offence of "residing within the limits of the Cherokee nation without a license," and, "without having taken the oath to support and defend the Constitution and laws of the State of Georgia."

The defendant in the State Court appeared in proper person, and filed the following plea:

"And the said Samuel A. Worcester, in his own proper person, comes and says, that this court ought not to take further cognizance of the action and prosecution aforesaid, because, he says, that, on the 15th day of July, 1831, he was, and still is, a resident in the Cherokee nation; and that the said supposed crime or crimes, and each of them, were committed, if committed at all, at the town of New Echota, in the said Cherokee nation, out of the jurisdiction of this court, and not in the county of Gwinnet, or elsewhere within the jurisdiction of this court: And this defendant saith, that he is a citizen of the State of Vermont, one of the U. States of America, and that he entered the aforesaid Cherokee nation, in the capacity of a duly authorized Missionary of the American Board of Commissioners, for Foreign Missions, under the authority of the President of the United States, and has not since been required by him to leave it: that he was, at the time of his arrest, engaged in preaching the Gospel to the Cherokee Indians, and in translating the sacred Scriptures into their language, with the permission and approval of the said Cherokee nation, and in accordance with the humane policy of the Government of the United States for the civilization and improvement of the Indians: and that his residence there, for this purpose, is the residence charged in the aforesaid indictment: and this defendant further saith, that this prosecution the State of Georgia ought not to have or maintain, because, he saith, that several treaties have, from time to time, been entered into between the United States and the Cherokee nation of Indians, to wit: at Hopewell, on the 28th day of November, 1785; at Holston, on the 2d day of July, 1791; at Philadelphia, on the 26th day of June, 1794; at Tellico, on the 2d day of October, 1798; at Tellico, on the 24th day of October, 1804; at Tellico, on the 25th day of October, 1805; at Tellico, on the 27th day of October, 1805; at Washington city, on the 7th day of January, 1805; at Washington city, on the 22d day of March, 1816; at the Chickasaw Council House, on the 14th day of September, 1816; at the Cherokee Agency, on the 8th day of July, 1817; and at Washington city, on the 22d day of February, 1819; all which treaties have been duly ratified by the Senate of the United States of America; and, by which treaties, the United States of America, acknowledge the said Cherokee Nation to be a Sovereign Nation, authorized to govern themselves, and all persons who have settled within their territory, free from any right of legislative interference by the several states composing the United States of America, in reference to acts done within their own territory; and, by which treaties the whole of the territory now occupied by the Cherokee Nation, on the east of the Mississippi, has been solemnly guaranteed to them; all of which treaties are existing treaties at this day, and in full force. By these treaties, and particularly by the treaties of Hopewell and Holston, the aforesaid territory is acknowledged to lie without the jurisdiction of the several states composing the Union of the U. States; and it is thereby especially stipulated, that the citizens of the United States shall not enter the aforesaid territory, even on a visit, without a passport from the Governor of a state, or from some one duly authorized thereto, by the President of the U. States, all of which will more fully and at large appear, by reference to the aforesaid treaties. And this defendant saith, that the several acts charged in the bill of indictment, were done, or omitted to be done, if at all, within the said territory so recognized as belonging to the said Nation, and so, as aforesaid, held by them, under the guaranty of the U. States; that, for those acts, the defendant is not amenable to the laws of Georgia, nor to the jurisdiction of the courts of the said state; and that the laws of the state of Georgia, which profess to add the said territory to the several adjacent counties of the said state, and to extend the laws of Georgia over the said territory, and persons inhabiting the same; and, in particular, the act on which this indictment *vs.* this defendant is grounded, to wit:

"An act entitled an act to prevent the exercise of assumed and arbitrary power, by all persons, under pretext of authority" from the Cherokee Indians, and their laws, and to prevent white persons from residing within that part of the chartered limits of Georgia, occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and to provide a guard for the protection of the gold mines, and to enforce the laws of the state within the aforesaid territory, are repugnant to the aforesaid treaties, which, according to the Constitution of the United States, compose a part of the supreme law of the land; and that these laws of Georgia are, therefore, unconstitutional, void, and of no effect; that the said laws of Georgia are also unconstitutional and void, because they impair the obligation of the various contracts formed by and between the aforesaid Cherokee Nation and the said United States of America, as above recited; also, that the said laws of Georgia are unconstitutional and void, because they interfere with, and attempt to regulate and control the intercourse with the said Cherokee Nation, which, by the said Constitution, belongs exclusively to the Congress of the United States; and because the said laws are repugnant to the statute of the United States, passed on the —— day of March, 1802, entitled "An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers:" and that, therefore, this court has no jurisdiction to cause this defendant to make further or other answer to the said bill of indictment, or further to try and punish this defendant for the said supposed offence or offences alleged in the bill of indictment, or any of them: And, therefore, this defendant prays judgment whether he shall be held bound to answer further to said indictment."

This plea was overruled by the Court. And the prisoner, being arraigned, pleaded not guilty. The jury found a verdict against him, and the Court sentenced him to hard labor, in the penitentiary, for the term of four years.

By overruling this plea, the Court decided that the matter it contained was not a bar to the action. The plea, therefore, must be examined for the purpose of determining whether it makes a case which brings the party within the provisions of the 25th section of the "Act to establish the judicial courts of the United States."

The plea avers that the residence, charged in the indictment, was under the authority of the President of the United States, and with the permission and approval of the Cherokee nation. That the treaties subsisting between the United States and the Cherokees, acknowledge their right as a sovereign nation to govern themselves and all persons who have settled within their territory, free from any right of legislative interference by the several states composing the United States of America. That the act under which the prosecution was instituted is repugnant to the said treaties, and is, therefore, unconstitutional and void. That the said act is, also, unconstitutional; because it interferes with, and attempts to regulate and control, the intercourse with the Cherokee Nation, which belongs, exclusively, to Congress; and, because, also, it is repugnant to the statute of the United States, entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.'

Let the averments of this plea be compared with the 25th section of the Judicial Act.

That section enumerates the cases in which the final judgment or decree of a state court may be revised in the Supreme Court of the United States. These are, 'where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under any state, on the ground of their being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the Constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up or claimed by either party, under such a clause of the said Constitution, treaty, statute, or commission.'

The indictment and plea, in this case, draws in question, we think, the validity of the treaties made by the United States with the Cherokee Indians. If not so, their construction is certainly drawn in question, and the decision has been, if not against their validity—'against the right, privilege, or exemption, specially set up and claimed under them.' They also draw into question the validity of a statute of the State of Georgia, 'on the ground of its being repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of its validity.'

It is, then, we think too clear for controversy, that the act of Congress, by which this Court is constituted, has given it the power, and, of course, imposed on it the duty, of exercising jurisdiction in this case. This duty, however unpleasant, cannot be avoided. Those who fill the Judicial Department have no discretion in selecting the subjects to be brought before them. We must examine the defence set up in this plea. We must inquire and decide whether the act of the Legislature of Georgia, under which the plaintiff in error has been prosecuted and condemned, be consistent with, or repugnant to the Constitution, laws, and treaties, of the United States.

It has been said at the bar, that the acts of the Legislature of Georgia seize on the whole Cherokee country, parcel it out among the neighboring counties of the state, extend her code over the whole country, abolish its institutions and its laws, and annihilate its political existence.

If this be the general effect of the system, let us inquire into the effect of that particular statute and section on which the indictment is founded.

It enacts, that 'all white persons residing within the limits of the Cherokee nation on the first day of March next, or at any time thereafter, without license or permit from his Excellency the Governor, or from such agent as his Excellency the Governor shall authorise to grant such permit or license, and who shall not have taken the oath hereinafter required, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by confinement to the penitentiary, at hard labor, for a term not less than four years.'

The 11th section authorises the Governor, 'should he deem it necessary for the protection of the mines, or the enforcement of the laws in force within the Cherokee Nation, to raise and organize a guard,' &c.

The 13th section enacts, 'that the said guard, or any member of them, shall be, and they are hereby, authorised and empowered to arrest any person legally charged with or detected in a violation of the laws of this state, and to convey, as soon as practicable, the person so arrested, before a justice of the peace, judge of the superior, or justice of the inferior court of this state, to be dealt with according to law.'

The extra territorial power of every Legislature being limited in its action, to its own citizens or subjects, the very passage of this act is an assertion of jurisdiction over the Cherokee Nation, and of the rights and powers consequent on jurisdiction.

The first step, then, in the inquiry which the constitution and laws impose on this Court, is an examination of the rightfulness of this claim.

America, separated from Europe by a wide ocean, was inhabited by a distinct People, divided into separate nations, independent of each other and of the rest of the world, having institutions of their own, and governing themselves by their own laws. It is difficult to comprehend the proposition, that the inhabitants of either quarter of the globe could have rightful original claims of dominion over the inhabitants of the other, or over the lands they occupied; or that the discovery of either by the other should give the discoverer rights in the country discovered which annul the pre-existing rights of its ancient possessors.

After lying concealed for a series of ages, the enterprise of Europe, guided by nautical science, conducted some of her adventurous sons into this western world. They found it in possession of a people who had made small progress in agriculture or manufactures, and whose general employment was war, hunting, and fishing.

Did these adventurers, by sailing along the coast, and occasionally landing on it, acquire for the several Governments to whom they belonged, or by whom they were commissioned, a rightful property in the soil, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; or rightful dominion over the numerous people who occupied it? Or has nature, or the great Creator of all things, conferred their rights over hunters and fishermen, or agriculturalists and manufacturers?

But power, war, conquest, give rights which, after possession, are conceded by the world, and which can never be controverted by those on whom they descend. We proceed, then, to the actual state of things, having glanced at their origin; because, holding it in our recollection, might shed some light on existing pretensions.

The great maritime powers of Europe discovered and visited different parts of the continent at nearly the same time. The object was too immense for any one of them to grasp the whole; and the claimants were two powerful to submit to the exclusive or unreasonable pretensions of any single potentate. To avoid bloody conflicts, which might terminate disastrously to all, it was necessary for the nations of Europe to establish some principle which all would acknowledge, and which should decide their respective rights as between themselves. This principle, suggested by the actual state of things, was "that discovery gave title to the Government by whose subjects or by whose authority it was made, against all other European Governments, which title might be consummated by possession."*

This principle, acknowledged by all Europeans, because it was the interest of all to acknowledge it, gave to the nation making the discovery, as its inevitable consequence, the sole right of acquiring the soil, and making settlements on it. It was an exclusive principle, which shut out the right of competition among those who had agreed to it; not one which could annul the previous rights of those who had not agreed to it. It regulated the right given by discovery among the European discoverers, but could not affect the rights of those already in possession, either as aboriginal occupants, or as occupants by virtue of a discovery made before the memory of man. It gave the exclusive right to purchase, but did not found that right on a denial of the right of the possessor to sell.

The relation between the Europeans and the natives was determined in each case by the particular Government which asserted and could maintain this pre-emptive privilege in the particular place. The United States succeeded to all the claims of Great Britain, both territorial and political; but no attempt, so far as is known, has been made to enlarge them. So far as they existed merely in theory, or were in their nature only exclusive of the claims of the other European nations, they still retain their original character, and remain dormant. So far as they have been practically exerted, they exist, in fact, are understood by both parties, are asserted by the one, and admitted by the other.

Soon after Great Britain determined on planting colonies in America, the king granted charters to companies of his subjects, who associated for the purpose of carrying the views of the crown into effect, and of enriching themselves. The first of these charters was made before possession was taken of any part of the country. They purport generally to convey the soil, from the Atlantic to the South Sea. This soil was occupied by numerous and warlike nations, equally willing and able to defend their possessions. The extravagant and absurd idea, that the feeble settlements made on the sea coast, or the companies under whom they were made, acquired legitimate power by them to govern the people, or occupy the lands from sea to sea, did not enter the mind of any man. They were well understood to convey the title which, according to the common law of European sovereigns respecting America, they might rightfully convey, and no more. This was the exclusive right of purchasing such lands as the natives were willing to sell. The crown could not be understood to grant what the crown did not affect to claim, nor was it so understood.

The power of making war is conferred by these charters on the colonies, but *defensive* war alone seems to have been contemplated. In the first charter, to the first and second colonies, they are empowered, "for their several *defences* to encounter, expulse, repel, and resist, all persons who shall, without license," attempt to inhabit "within the said precincts and limits of the said several colonies, or that shall enterprise, or attempt at any time hereafter, the least detriment or annoyance of the said several colonies or plantations."

"The charter to Connecticut concludes a general power to make defensive war with these terms; "and, upon *just causes*, to invade and destroy the natives, or other enemies of the said colony."

The same power, in the same words, is conferred on the Government of Rhode Island.

The power to repel invasion, and, upon just cause, to invade and destroy the natives, authorizes offensive as well as defensive war, but only "on just cause." The very terms imply the existence of a country to be invaded, and of an enemy who has given just cause of war.

The charter of William Penn contains the following recital: "and because in so remote a country, near so many barbarous nations, the incursions, as well of the savages themselves as of other enemies, pirates, and robbers, may probably be feared, therefore, we have given," &c. The instrument then confers the power of war.

These barbarous nations, whose incursions were feared, and to repel whose incursions the power to make war given, were surely not considered as the subjects of Penn, or occupying his lands during his pleasure.

The same clause is introduced into the charter to Lord Baltimore.

The charter of Georgia professes to be planted for the charitable purpose of enabling poor subjects to gain a comfortable subsistence by cultivating lands in the American provinces, "at present waste and desolate." It recites, "and whereas our provinces in North America have been frequently ravaged by Indian enemies, more especially that of South Carolina, which, in the late war, by the neighboring savages, was laid waste by fire and sword, and great numbers of the English inhabitants miserably massacred; and our loving subjects who now inhabit there, by reason of the smallness of their numbers, will, in case of any new war, be exposed to the like calamities, inasmuch as their whole Southern frontier continueth unsettled, and lieth open to the said savages."

The motives for planting the new colony are incompatible with the lofty ideas of granting the soil, and all its inhabitants from sea to sea.—They demonstrate the truth, that these grants asserted a title against Europeans only, and were considered as blank paper, so far as the rights of the natives were concerned. The power of war is given only for defence, not for conquest.

The charters contain passages, showing one of their objects to be the civilization of the Indians, and their conversion to Christianity—objects to be accomplished by conciliating conduct, and good example; not by extermination.

The actual state of things, and the practice of European nations, on so much of the American continent as lies between the Mississippi and the Atlantic, explain their claims and the charters granted. Their pretensions unavoidably interfered with each other; though the discovery of one was admitted by all to exclude the claim of any other, the extent of that discovery was the subject of unceasing contest. Bloody conflicts arose between them, which gave importance and security to neighboring nations. Fierce and warlike in their character, they might be formidable enemies or effective friends. Instead of rousing their resentments by asserting claims to their lands, or to dominion over their persons, their alliance was sought by flattering professions, and purchased by rich presents. The English, the French, and the Spaniards, were equally competitors for their friendship and their aid. Not well acquainted with the exact meaning of words, nor supposing it to be material whether they were called the subjects, or the children of their father in Europe; lavish in professions of duty, and affection, in return for the rich presents they received; as long as their actual independence was untouched, and their right to self government acknowledged, they were willing to profess dependence on the Power which furnished supplies of which they were in absolute need, and restrained dangerous intruders from entering their country; and this was probably the sense in which the term was understood by them.

Certain it is that our history furnishes no example, from the first settlement of our country, of any attempt, on the part of the crown, to interfere with the internal affairs of the Indians, farther than keep out the agents of foreign Powers, who, as traders or otherwise, might seduce them into foreign alliances. The King purchased their lands when they were willing to sell, at a price they were willing to take; but never coerced a surrender of them. He also purchased their alliance and dependence by subsidies; but never intruded into the interior of their affairs, or interfered with their self government, so far as respected themselves only.

The general views of Great Britain, with regard to the Indians, were detailed by Mr. Stuart, superintendant of Indian affairs, in a speech delivered at Mobile, in the presence of several persons of distinction, soon after the peace of 1763. Towards the conclusion he says, "lastly, I inform you that it is the King's orders to all his Governors and subjects to treat the Indians with justice and humanity, and to forbear all encroachments on the territories allotted to them; accordingly all individuals are prohibited from purchasing any of your lands; but, as you know that your white brethren cannot feed you when you visit them, unless you give them grounds to plant, it is expected that you will cede lands to the King for that purpose. But, whenever you shall be pleased to surrender any of your territories to his majesty, it must be done, for the future, at a public meeting of your nation, when the governors of the provinces, or the superintendent, shall be present, and obtain the consent of all your people. The boundaries of your hunting grounds will be accurately fixed, and no settlement permitted to be made upon them. As you may be assured that all treaties with you will be faithfully kept, so it is expected that you, also, will be careful strictly to observe them."

The proclamation, issued by the King of Great Britain, in 1763, soon after the ratification of the articles of peace, forbids the governors of any of the colonies to grant warrants of survey; or pass patents upon any lands whatever, which not having been ceded to, or purchased by us (the King) as aforesaid, are reserved to the said Indians, or any of them.

The proclamation proceeds, "and we do further declare it to be our royal will and pleasure, for the present, as aforesaid, to reserve, under our sovereignty, protection, and dominion, for the use of the said Indians, all the lands and territories" "lying to the westward of the sources of the rivers which fall into the sea, from the west and northwest as aforesaid: and we do hereby strictly forbid, on pain of our displeasure, all our loving subjects from making any purchases, or settlements whatever; or taking possession of any of the lands above reserved, without our special leave and license for that purpose first obtained."

"And we do further strictly enjoin and require all persons whatever, who have, either wilfully or inadvertently, seated themselves upon any lands within the countries above described, or upon any other lands which, not having been ceded to, or purchased by us, are still reserved to the said Indians, as aforesaid, forthwith to remove themselves from such settlements."

A proclamation, issued by Governer Gage, in 1772, contains the following passage: "Whereas many persons, contrary to the positive orders of the King, upon this subject, have undertaken to make settlements beyond the boundaries fixed by the treaties made within the Indian nations, which boundaries ought to serve as a barrier between the whites and the said nations;" particularly on the Ouabache, the proclamation orders such persons to quit these countries without delay:

Such was the policy of Great Britain towards the Indian nations inhabiting the territory from which she excluded all other Europeans; such her claims, and such her practical exposition of the charters she had granted; she considered them as nations capable of maintaining the relations of peace and war; of governing themselves, under her protection; and she made treaties with them, the obligation of which she acknowledged.

This was the settled state of things when the war of our Revolution commenced. The influence of our enemy was established, her resources enabled her to keep up that influence: and the colonists had much cause for the apprehension that the Indian nations would, as the allies of Great Britain, add their arms to hers. This, as was to be expected, became an object of great solicitude to Congress.—Far from advancing a claim to their lands, or asserting any right of dominion over them, Congress resolved "that the securing and preserving the friendship of the Indian nations, appears to be a subject of the utmost moment to these colonies."

To be concluded.

GEORGIA AND THE SUPREME COURT.

The attention of the reader is no doubt awake to the high import of the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of Worcester against the state of Georgia. This Worcester, and one or two others, were resident Missionaries in the Cherokee Country, when Georgia resolved to take possession of the Cherokee lands in anticipation of their relinquishment by that unfortunate People, by virtue of any treaty with the United States. This act of appropriation on the part of Georgia, was accompanied by another, imposing an oath of allegiance upon those whites temporarily located in the Cherokee country. Worcester refused to take the oath; was imprisoned in the Penitentiary for the contumacy, and sought redress of the Supreme Court, where, the case having been elaborately argued by Messrs. Wirt and Sergeant for Worcester, the judgment was pronounced, of which we yesterday gave a sketch, and which declares the laws of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee lands unconstitutional, and inoperative upon Worcester.

All men now ask, how will this critical affair terminate? Will Georgia resist? Will the President enforce the judgment, if she does? If he determines to execute it, will Georgia appeal to the *ultima ratio?* These are questions which we have no means to answer. It is rumored that the President has announced his determination to have the decree enforced. Georgia and he, are linked at this time in the closest ties of political intimacy.—He and Crawford, are now sworn friends, and the Crawford and the Troup party are the staunch friends of his favorite, Van Buren. The other party called the Clarke party, were the original friends of the President, and there has ever been a race between the two, which should make the most degrading declarations of attachment to the Hero. Perhaps this state of things may lead to an amicable arrangement. On the other hand, Georgia's love of good lands has been conspicuous from the time of the Yazoo speculations. She is more likely, like the horse leech, to demand more, than to disgorge those she swallowed. Possibly the public sentiment of the country, and the consequences of resistance, may act as a cathartic upon her cupidity for rich lands. *Nous verrons*, (we will see,) and that at an early day.—*Richmond Whig.*

From the New York Spectator, March 9.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Maine papers of Saturday, intimate that the Legislature of that state, in secret session, has resolved, by a small majority, to authorise the President to acquiesce in the decision of the King of the Netherlands in regard to the North Eastern boundary. The Hallowell Advocate of the above date says—

"The two branches of our Legislature have been of late much engaged in *secret session*. The subject under discussion is understood to be our North Eastern Boundary, but the public are not permitted to know what course the subject is taking. On Friday evening the House sat with closed doors to a late hour, and the Senate were in session yesterday—the result of course not known.

Rumors of the most painful character are afloat, and the public mind is becoming much excited. Among the reports most generally credited, one is—that the President has expressed an anxious wish to *acquiesce in the opinions of the Dutch King*—that the Governor has been confidentially informed of this—that the Legislature has been applied to to *sanction this course*—and that, in order to afford them a *pretext* for so doing, the hope has been held out that Congress will make us compensation, if we will but give up the territory quietly, and make no more noise about it!

But the most painful rumors remain yet to be told. It is that the Jackson party have carried their point (by a small majority, however, and resolved to authorise the President to *acquiesce in the decision!* thus in effect sacrificing a large part of the State, *merely to oblige Andrew Jackson!!!* Can this be true? We would fain disbelieve it, *but we confess we fear the worst.*"

The whole proceedings upon this subject, since the change of administrations, would form a curious piece of diplomatic history. Mr. Adams had mainly confided the management of the case, preliminarily to the negotiation, to the hands of Mr. Gallatin; and had the administration continued in his hands, that shrewd diplomatist would have been commissioned to the Hague, to defend the claims of the United States, in connection with Mr. Hughes, already favorably known at the Dutch Court, near which he was then our diplomatic representative. But no: Mr. Preble, who had been associated with Mr. Gallatin in arranging the papers, procuring the surveys, &c. aspired to the honor of a separate mission, where he hoped to win a harvest of glory for himself, by the success which he considered certain. Being one of the faithful, he was gratified by Gen. Jackson, who kept Mr. Gallatin at home, and discharged Mr. Hughes. Mr. Preble was a cypher at the Hague. He was out-generaled by the British agent, Sir Howard Douglass, and lost territory enough for a state. He wrote and published a remonstrance against the decision—which Gen. Jackson disapproved—and he came home.

The subject with the Executive and his court, now is, how can the question of territory be arranged, so as to give satisfaction to the people of Maine, and thereby not jeopard the election in that state. Gen. Jackson is anxious to sanction the arbitrament of the King of Holland, which gives Great Britain about what she desires. But the Legislature of Maine protested vehemently against yielding an inch of territory. A new scheme has now been hit upon by the Cabinet, and that is, to make a *dicker* with Maine, as they call it in Yankee land, and give that state a tract of land west of the Mississippi, in exchange for the land of Maine to be given up to England. The Maine Legislature, it would seem from the above, have come into the measure. Will Congress sanction it?

Passengers who have traveled on the New Castle and Frenchtown Rail Road, speak in very high terms of its judicious location and excellent construction. The horse-path is in fine order, and the whole line between the two Bays, of sixteen and a half miles, is traversed in easy and comfortable carriages in about one hour and a half.—the horses being changed about mid-way. It is on this road that the Citizens' Union Line passengers are conveyed, in their route between Baltimore and Philadelphia; and when the locomotive engine is brought into operation, a visit from one city to the other may be made with almost as little consumption of time as an ordinary pleasure excursion.—We learn that it is the intention of the steam boat line to reduce the price of passage to Philadelphia to three dollars, after the first of June next.—*Baltimore American.*

London.—The population of London, according to the census of the last year, is 1,414,069; of whom 684,441 are males, and 789,628 are females.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	2
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	⅜
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1	do. at Canandaigua	do
Greensburgh	33⅓	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Pottsville Bank,	unc.	Baltimore City Bks.	par
Ohio.		George's county	½
Bank of Steubenville,	25	Annap. & br. Easton	½
F. & M. B'k. of do.	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Westminster	do
Western Reserve	½	Hagerstown	do
St. Clairsville	½	Williamsport	do
Bank of Chillicothe	½	*New Jersey.*	
Lancaster	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Marietta	½	Trenton Bank	do
Columbus	½	New Brunswick	do
Canton	2	Mount Holly	do
Portsmouth, $5 and upwards,	3	Camden	do
Indiana.		Cumberland	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Newark Insurance	do
Br. at Lawreneeb.	50	State Bank at Morris	do
North Carolina.		do. at Elizabetht'n	do
State bk. & branches $5 and upwards,	5	Sussex	do
South Carolina.		Paterson bank	unc
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	*Connecticut.*	
Delaware.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Bank of Delaware	½	Bridgeport	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	Middletown bank	do
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Branch at Newcastle	½	*Virginia.*	
do. at Wilm'gton	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
do. at Georget'n	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
Wilmington & Bran.	2	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
Massachusetts.		*Rhode Island.*	
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Providence Banks	2
Springfield	2	Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Salem	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Worcester	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Other Massach. notes	2	*Vermont.*	
		Burlington	3
		New Hampshire, gen.	3

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of March, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty No. Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000		$30,000
1	15,000		15,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	1,070		1,070
40	1,000		40,000
40	500		20,000
51	100		5,100
51	70		3,570
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, 5 00 | Eighths, 1 25

☞ For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
March 20, 1832.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 6, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, MARCH 24th, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000 is		$30,000
1	15,000		15,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	1,070		1,070
40	1,000		40,000
40	500		20,000
51	100		5,100
51	70		3,570
51	50		2,550
102	40		4,080
102	30		3,060
1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, 5 00 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

March 20, 1832.

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OF PENNSYLVANIA,

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1	15,000		15,000
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1479	20		29,580
11475	10		114,750
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, 5 00 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventur

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1832.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.—The Canal and Rail Road Bill passed the third reading, in the lower house, on the 9th instant—yeas 68, nays 28. The appropriations—the same as stated in our last.

WHICH SHALL WE BELIEVE?—In the Mercury, of the 10th February, the editor, in relation to our remarks about "military foolery and whiskey drinking" said, "yet we think the course that editor [editor of Pittsburgh Gazette] pursues, in *obstinately re-iterating* his sentiments, is rather astonishing, &c."

In the Mercury, of the 16th March, in relation to the *same matter*, our neighbor said the editor of the Gazette was "induced magnanimously to *skulk* from a controversy, &c."—We repeat, which assertion shall we believe?—It seems manifest that, one assertion or the other is false.

To skulk, is to retire into a place of concealment, for fear of detection or *punishment*. Have we done so?—The editor of the Mercury, shortly after our alleged offence was committed, declared that we not only re-iterated it, but "*obstinately re-iterated*" it.—That is not like skulking.

If we had declared that our article was printed "*during our absence*," "*without our knowledge*," thus, throwing the odium of our offence upon our workmen or apprentice boys, we might then have been justly charged with base, pitiful skulking.—That, however, was not *our* course.

OUR BATTURE CASE.—A letter from Mr. Denny, to the editor of this paper, dated March 12, says—

"Judge McLean, this morning, delivered the opinion of the Court, in the Batture case, and reversed the judgment of the Circuit Court. The opinion is clear and strong in argument, and will settle the question for ever."

We are truly rejoiced to receive the intelligence of the defeat of this claim, which was conceived in fraud, and which was destitute of even a shadow of justice and honesty. The suit has been the source of much trouble and expense to our city; but, at length, it is happily terminated, or at least placed upon such grounds, that no doubt can be entertained of the result; and the same Supreme Court, which has decided against the iniquitous practices of Georgia against the Missionaries, has saved Pittsburgh from the fraudulent schemes of unprincipled speculators. A correspondent of the Pennsylvania Inquirer, says—

"The Batture case at Pittsburgh, which is a very important one to the citizens of that city, was very ably argued by Mr. Sergeant on the one side, and Mr. Wilkins on the other. The latter gentleman, both in the Senate and at the Bar, has displayed much talent, research, and ingenuity."

THE CASE OF THE MISSIONARIES.—We commence, to day, the publication of the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, as delivered by Judge Marshall, and will conclude it in our next, so as to place the whole in our country paper. This opinion is so full and satisfactory, that we would have anticipated no objection to it, out of the *nullifying* states. We have, however, been disappointed: the *Pittsburgh* Mercury has already selected, from the Richmond Enquirer, an article denunciatory of this decision. It is somewhat surprising that the editor of a paper, in the Birmingham of America, should resort to the Richmond Enquirer, the organ of anti-tariff principles, and the *ultra* advocate of state rights, for opinions on a grave constitutional question. It is truly surprising that an editor in Pennsylvania should quote an editorial article from such a source, against the solemn and deliberate opinions of such men as Chief Justice Marshall, Judge Story, Judge Thomson, Judge Duvall, and Judge McLean. However, this same Mercury, once threatened to publish extracts from Col. Hayne's *nullification* speech, for the purpose of exposing the aristocratic principles of Daniel Webster!!

As the paper, to which we have referred, has undertaken to denounce this important decision of the highest judicial tribunal of our country, we feel bound to make some remarks upon the subject. Upon reading the former part of this opinion of the Supreme Court, it will be perceived that the Court takes jurisdiction of this case under the provisions of the 25th section of the judicial act. That section of that act specifies the cases in which the decision of a State Court may be revised by the Supreme Court of the United States. One of these cases is when, in the Court below, the validity of a treaty, or law of the United States is called in question, and the State Court decides against the validity of the law or treaty. Another of these cases is, when the validity of a State law is called in question, on the ground of its being repugnant to the constitution, or a law or a treaty of the United States, and the decision is in favor of its validity. Our object now is, not to show that such a case has occurred; that appears most manifest from the opinion of Judge Marshall. Our principle design is to express our opinion as to the importance of this section of the judicial act; the indispensable necessity of its existence, for the preservation of the Union, and to recall to the recollection of our readers, some recent transactions in relation to this very Section.

Our Union is composed of twenty-four distinct, and to a certain extent, sovereign states, governed by one Congress, and twenty-four separate legislatures. The bounds of the legislative power of the General Government and of the state legislatures cannot be so distinctly marked as to prevent occasional collision; indeed, if the line were as distinctly drawn as imagination could conceive, yet the ambition, the avarice, the error, or discontent of some of the legislatures would produce encroachments. Laws have frequently been passed, and will frequently be passed, conflicting with the laws and constitution of the United States. The Statesmen who framed the judicial act would have been dull, indeed, if they had not foreseen that collisions would occur—they have occurred. Georgia has passed laws impairing the obligation of contracts. Maryland and Ohio have passed laws taxing the Bank of the United States, Missouri has emitted bills of credit, and to crown the whole, the state of South Carolina claims the constitutional right to *nullify* an act of Congress. At a recent anti-tariff and nullification convention, in the last named state, a large sum of money was raised for the purpose of publishing and distributing tracts to prepare the minds of the people of that state for an act, nullifying the tariff, at the ensuing session of that state legislature. We, in Pennsylvania, believe the tariff law to be constitutional; suppose the legislature of South Carolina, next winter, passes a law declaring the tariff to be unconstitutional, oppressive, and null and void, how would we then stand without this 25th section of the judicial act. We would have no umpire; the authority of the legislature of the Union would stand opposed to that of a separate state, and mere physical force would be resorted to, without the umpirage of a third power. But the framers of the judicial act had foreseen the probability of collisions, and provided a remedy, and however foolishly ignorant, unprincipled editors may think and act, better informed men even among the politicians, properly appreciate the importance of this section, and of the power it gives the Supreme Court. To the evidences of this, we now wish to call the attention of our readers.

During the last session of Congress, Mr. Davis, from the nullifying state, reported a bill for the repeal of the 25th section of the judiciary act. On the 29th Jan. 1831, this bill was rejected, by a vote of 137 to 51. The ten tariff states, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, voted *unanimously against* the repeal: New York giving 28 votes *against* the repeal, and three *for* it. South Carolina giving seven votes *for* the repeal, and two *against* it; and Georgia, a *unanimous* vote for the repeal.—From this, it is manifest, that the friends of the protection of domestic industry, consider this section of the judicial act of vital importance, and that the nullifiers consider it a serious obstacle in their way.

On the 22d February, 1831, a resolution was offered in our legislature *against* the repeal of the 25th section, and was carried, by a vote of *seventy-nine to seven*. It was under the provisions of that section, which is thus sustained by the unanimous vote of ten tariff states, and by the almost unanimous vote of the democratic legislature of Pennsylvania, that the Supreme Court took cognizance; and as is forcibly observed, by Judge M'Lean, it is not the first time that that court has declared a state law null and void.

Laws of other states have been pronounced of no validity, and, indeed, a former law of this very state of Georgia has been declared null. In every case, a little blustering or ill humor has followed, but in the end, the good sense and patriotism of the several states have prevailed, and submission to the judgment of the Court has uniformly taken place, in all preceding cases. We trust it will do so again: we trust that submission to the laws will be deemed more advantageous and more honorable than resistance, even though that resistance might prove successful.—If resistance should take place, the serious, the important question then occurs, shall the decision of the Court be enforced? or shall one state be permitted to put at defiance the laws of the Union?

If the fate of the Missionaries alone depended upon this question, we might say, let them suffer. Unfortunately, however, this is not the case. South Carolina is as much opposed to the tariff as Georgia is to the treaties with the Cherokees and the intercourse law of 1802. South Carolina is preparing her population for nullification: no doubt she is looking anxiously at the experiment of Georgia; and, if Georgia is permitted to *nullify* the law regulating the intercourse with the Indians, South Carolina will be emboldened to attempt the nullification of the law regulating our intercourse with foreign nations. If we permit Georgia to nullify one law, with what face can we refuse to permit South Carolina to do the same with another? By permitting such contempt of the law in one case, do we not invite and encourage similar disobedience in other cases?

COMMUNICATED.

Pittsburgh, 18th March, at sunrise, on the bank of the Monongahela, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at five degrees above zero.

For the Gazette.

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH.

At a public meeting of Journeymen Carpenters of this city, held at the Masonic Hall Coffee House, on Saturday evening, 3d inst.—we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to contract for work with such of our fellow citizens as may be disposed to employ us; and, likewise, to inform the public that it is our intention to undertake and execute work at a reduced rate. We were also authorized to acquaint the public with our reasons for doing so.

Doubtless it will be recollected, that during the last year, the Journeymen Carpenters of this city and vicinity, generally, came to the conclusion not to labor from the rising to the setting of the sun, during the summer months, if it could possibly be avoided; in consequence of which, they were treated with much contempt by their employers; with a few exceptions, however. We wish not to dwell upon the many unfounded accusations that were, without cause, heaped upon us. They terminated, in a great measure, with the prosecution of the Journeymen, the details of which are well known to our fellow citizens. It will be recollected, that during the prosecution to which we allude, many of the Master Carpenters stated, that their greatest objection to our measures was because of their being premature; and to obviate this difficulty, we gave public notice last fall, of our intention to make another effort on the ensuing season, hoping by such means to have an adjustment of the matter before that time, and expecting that all opposition had ceased to exist against our reasonable request.—We notified the Master Carpenters, a few weeks since, that we would esteem it a favor, to know what regulation would meet their approbation for the ensuing summer; but, with the exception of a few, they treated our note with marked indifference, and, consequently, we have concluded to hold no farther communication with them, and do now propose to work for our fellow citizens at the rates we have had from our employers, and we entertain the hope, that if encouraged, we will fulfil our engagements to the satisfaction of all who may favor us with their patronage.

In conclusion, we express it as our highest ambition to be employed, and to earn our bread honestly by the sweat of our brow; and that, as subjects of this free and happy commonwealth, we detest the thought of being entirely at the disposal of men who look upon themselves as born to command. And we leave our cause with the public, placing entire confidence in the justice and candor of its judgment.

All persons disposed to make contracts with us, will meet with prompt attention, by leaving a note at the Masonic Hall Coffee House, containing their names and place of residence.

THOMAS M'COLGIN,
GEORGE C. BOWERS,
DAVID K. MARTIN,
FLEMING MORROW,
JOHN REA,

March 14, 1832. *Committee.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Thursday, March 8.—In the Senate, after the reception and reference of petitions and memorials, the apportionment bill was resumed, as the unfinished business. The question, which was on the motion of Mr. Forsyth, to strike out that portion of Mr. Webster's amendment, which provides for the representation of fractions exceeding a moiety of the ratio, was debated at length, by Messrs. Clayton, Forsyth, Hayne, Foot, Tazewell, Marcy, and Webster. Without coming to any decision, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, nearly the whole of the day was devoted to the further consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the Bank of the United States, and the amendment of Mr. Root, to appoint the committee by ballot. Mr. Beardsley, of New York, resumed and concluded his argument in favor of the fullest inquiry, on the ground of the grave charges bro't against the bank; and in particular those respecting the bank drafts on checks, the alleged usurious practices, and corruption of printers, editors, and lawyers, by that institution, requiring a scrutiny before the renewal of the charter by Congress.—Mr. Root replied with much animation; and was followed by Mr. Beel, in support of an inquiry to the fullest extent. The question was then taken by yeas and nays, upon Mr. Root's amendment, which was rejected, by a vote of ayes 88, noes 92. Mr. Wayne then moved a further amendment, providing that a select committee should be appointed, to meet and investigate the affairs of the bank during the recess of Congress, and report thereon to the House on the third Monday of December next, and embracing, in the scope of the inquiry, a comprehensive detail of the business, both of a public and private nature, of that institution. Mr. Burges rose to propose a further amendment; but, before it was read, the House, at half past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

March 9.—In the Senate, the Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, a statement of the affairs of the United States Bank, for the months of January and February, 1832. Several petitions and memorials were presented, among which was one by Mr. Webster, from the citizens of Somerset, Mass., praying for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. After passing a number of bills from the House, the Senate took up the apportionment bill; and Messrs. Holmes, Silsbee, White, and Sprague, successively debated Mr. Forsyth's resolution to amend Mr. Webster's amendment. No question was taken, when the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill making an appropriation for the publication of certain diplomatic correspondence, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.—The consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank, was resumed, and a further amendment was proposed by Mr. Burges, for the appointment of a committee to investigate into the charges, and report upon the facts thereon, by the 2d Monday in April. Mr. Barstow moved the reconsideration of the report of the preceding day, on the proposition of Mr. Root to appoint the committee by ballot; and the reconsideration was ordered by a vote of 98 to 93. The amendments of Mr. Wayne and Mr. Burges were ordered to be printed; and the hour expiring, the subject was deferred till to-day. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur and others, which was finally reported by the committee to the House without amendment. Mr. Dickson moved to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion was negatived, ayes 70, noes 62. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, renewed his amendment to grant $10,000 to Mrs. Decatur, and the residue of the $100,000 to the heirs of the commanding officer of the squadron, and the officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid; and upon this the ayes and noes were taken, and the motion was rejected, ayes 73, noes 102.—Mr. Pearce also renewed his amendment to grant $20,000 to Mrs. Decatur, and $10,000 to the heirs of Com. Decatur; but it was rejected, ayes 80, noes 95. The bill was ultimately rejected on a division, by yeas and nays, by a vote of ayes 78, noes 95. The House then, at half past 4 o'clock, adjourned.

March 10.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. E. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, reported a resolution directing the Clerk to purchase two hundred and fifty copies of the Documental History of the Bank of the United States. After a short debate the resolution was agreed to. The bill to establish certain post roads, and to alter and discontinue others, and for other purposes, was read the third time, and *passed*. Mr. Doddridge moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Decatur; but before the question was decided, the House adjourned.

Monday, March 12.—In the Senate, after the morning business, the Apportionment Bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Webster, by striking out that clause of it which provides for the representation of fractions. The subject was discussed nearly three hours, by Messrs. Dickerson, Robbins, Buckner, Hayne, Mangum, Sprague, Clayton, Webster, and Frelinghuysen, when the motion to amend the amendment, was carried by a vote of 24 to 23. Mr. Hill moved to strike out 47,700 and insert 44,000, as to the ratio in the bill, which was lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 27 to 20.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the House resumed the consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a select committee to examine the affairs of the Bank of the United States. The question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Root, that the Committee be chosen by ballot. The amendment was supported by Messrs. Daniel and E. Everett, and opposed by Messrs. Blair, of South Carolina, Leavitt, Drayton, Cambreleng, and Angel. Mr. Jenifer proposed to amend the resolution by directing the Committee to report by the third Monday in April.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the National Gazette.

The packet ship Sully has arrived at N. York, from Havre, with advices from Paris to the 10th ult. inclusive. We have not yet received our papers. The following articles are the interesting part of the intelligence which we find in the New York papers of yesterday. The Dutch and Belgic question was not settled, and the Papal dominions had become again the theatre of insurrection. If the Austrians and French have both undertaken an occupation, they will not soon abandon their foothold.

Paris, Feb. 6.—The Austrians entered Bologna on the 28th Jan. at 8, A. M. There was not the least disturbance The Austrian army had so taken its position, as to enter simultaneously at all the gates.

It is said that 1500 troops of the line have just embarked at Toulon, and that about 5,000 more will be embarked, to occupy Civita-Vecchia.

A simultaneous occupation of the Legation by the French and Austrian troops will take place,—but in such a manner that they shall not come in contact with each other.

The troops of the Pope, on the 20th February, carried all the barricades which had been thrown up in the vicinity of Cassino-Neri, took the place with some slaughter, and made a hundred prisoners. On the next day they occupied the village of Forli, without opposition. On the 28th, Bologna was occupied by the Pontifical forces, in conjunction with the brigade under General Grabowsky.

Faenza, (Italy.) Jan. 22.—During the combat of the 20th inst., 1800 civic guards made headway for some hours, against 4,000 soldiers of the Pontiff, sustained by 600 cavalry and a numerous artillery.

Most of our companions retired on Forli in good order. The others to the number of 150 or 200 entered Cesana, where they dispersed themselves among the families which offered them an asylum, and that the town might not be exposed to pillage, abandoned their arms.

Trieste, Jan. 25.—News has been received here from Alexandria, that Ibrahim Pacha was completely defeated, on the 9th December, before St. Jean d'Acre. He had attempted an assault, which was supported by his fleet; but, after several bloody attacks, he was compelled to retreat with great loss. Letters from Alexandria, of Dec. 25, announce the arrival of an agent from the Porte, and it was hoped that existing differences would be adjusted.

The Route of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road.—The Richmond Enquirer contains, under the signature of Shenandoah, some speculations as to the probable route of this work, and the policy of Virginia, should the Company deem it expedient, under all circumstances, to extend the road through the Great Valley of Virginia. After stating why it may be difficult to carry the road along the north side of the Potomac, from the interference of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, and the objections to conducting by other routes to certain points of termination on the Ohio, the writer concludes the route through the Valley, terminating on the Ohio at the mouth of the Great Kanawha to possess such manifest advantages that the Company must, he thinks, give it the preference. Should this be the case, he deems it the unquestionable policy of Virginia to promote this desirable result, by removing, in the first place, the restriction imposed by her act of 1827, and also by contributing a share of the requisite funds, say to the amount of three millions of dollars, by convenient instalments. The Company, he remarks, cannot with propriety even undertake to examine the Valley route, till the road is clear before them to its termination on the navigable waters of the West.—*Balt. Amer.*

Oliver Wolcott, who is now 71 years of age, is the only surviving member of Washington's Cabinet. He succeeded Alexander Hamilton in the Treasury Department.—*Nat. Gaz.*

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 29.—*The Court and Camp of Buonaparte;* with a Portrait of Talleyrand; being No. 29 of Harper's Family Library. Just received and for sale by
D. M. HOGAN,
March 20—2t 73 Wood street.

HARPER'S FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 29.—*The Court and Camp of Buonaparte;* with a Portrait of Talleyrand. Just received and for sale by
J. I. KAY & Co.
No. 51 Market street.
March 20, 1832.—2t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Chalfant, Esq., late of Plum township, deceased, are requested to make payment, and all that have claims will present their accounts to the subscribers for settlement.

ANANIAS CHALFANT, } *Adm'rs*
HENRY CHALFANT, }

N. B.—The Docket of Thomas Chalfant, Esq., deceased, is lodged in the hands of Robert Carothers, Esq., Plum township, Allegheny county.
Turtle creek, March 14, 1832. [March 20—4t]

TALBOT JONES, JR.

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLAR AT LAW,

HAVING established himself in the practice of his profession, in *Cincinnati*, offers his professional services to the public—he will pay prompt attention to the collection of claims, &c. in Cincinnati, Hamilton county, or any of the adjoining counties.

Refer to
Messrs. RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co., *Merchants.*
WALTER FORWRD and H. M. WATTS, *Attorneys at Law.*
Pittsburgh, March 20, 1832.—8tw

TRAVERSE JURORS.

THE Gentlemen of the Traverse Jury, summoned to attend a court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, to be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the county of Allegheny, on Monday, the 26th day of March, are requested to take notice that, their attendance will not be required until Tuesday, the 27th instant. WM. LECKY,
March 20.—4t *Sheriff.*

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.
HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.
March 20, 1832.—tf

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE public can supply themselves with the most valuable and useful Works, at reduced prices. They have, heretofore, been sold so high as to deter readers from purchasing valuable Books. They can now be supplied at reasonable prices, by *S. J. SYLVESTER,*
March 20. *No. 16, Exchange Buildings.*

WONDERS WILL NEVER CEASE!

SYLVESTER, known as the ever and all fortunate, has sold, within ten days, twelve capital prizes.

☞ *Look at the following.*—Next Saturday will be drawn the Union Canal Lottery, Class 6; capitals, $30,000, $15,000, 40 of $1,000, 40 of $500. If you desire prizes, call on the all fortunate, S. J. SYLVESTER.
March 20.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

I WILL SELL, adjoining the upper part of the town of Wheeling, Va. and immediately on the bank of the Ohio river, where there are at all stages of water, first rate landing for any description of boats, a number of BUILDING LOTS, suitable for any Manufacturers that require heat or steam power, and who receive and discharge heavy freights. Attached to those lots are almost inexhaustible mines of the best coal, which, without any other expense than the digging, can be put into the works; the coal being at so moderate a height, no railway is necessary, and will not cost the consumer more than 1 to 1½ cents per bushel, while at the same time boats can load or discharge freight at the door of the works.—These advantages, together with the fine market that Wheeling affords for every description of goods, render these sites superior to any others in the western country.

Adjoining those lots, Mr. P. Shoenberger is now erecting his extensive Rolling and Slitting Mills, &c. &c.

This property in whole or part will be sold low for *cash*. For further particulars, apply by letter or personally, to JOHN RITCHIE.
March 20—3t *Wheeling, Va.*

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.
STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

80 HHDS. New Orleans Sugar—received per steamer Peruvian, and for sale by
LITTLE & HAYS,
March 16—tf No. 3 Market st.

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
March 16—tf.

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Business Stand, for either a Retail Dry Goods, or Wholesale Grocery Business. And for sale 200,000 Dry Brick; together with a complete asssortment of first rate Lumber. Clear, and Common. Inquire at the Lumber Yard Office, North-east corner of Wayne and Penn streets, on the lot formerly occupied by James S. Stevenson, decensed. DAVID GREER.
March 13—3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves, under the firm of SPIERS & RENFREW, for the purpose of building *STEAM ENGINES and TURNING LATHES*. Also, making Screw Stocks, Taps, and doing Turning, and Machine and Job Work generally.

They have rented that shop, in Second street, between Smithfield and Grant streets, formerly occupied by Francis Pratt, and are ready to execute any orders that they may be favored with.

GEORGE SPIERS,
JOHN RENFREW.
February 21, 1832.—2w3m

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE.

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store, and offer for sale, on accommodating terms,

250	bags Havana Coffee;
260	do. Rio do.
60	hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
100	bbls. No. 3 Mackerel;
50	do. do. 2 do.
30	do. No. 1 Shad;
5	do. Salmon;
150	tubs No. 2 Mackerel;
20	do. do. 1 Salmon;
600	dry Spanish Hides;
10	boxes best Ky. Tobacco;
20	kegs do. do.
23	doz. Painted Buckets;
35	hhds. Tobacco;
10	boxes Havana Sugar;
3	tons Log Wood;
100	bags Turk's Island Salt;
10	bbls. Water Lime;
50	crates Queensware.

Dec. 30.—tf.

Two Hundred Men!!

STONE Cutters, Quarry Men, and Laborers. Wanted immediately, by Leslie, Snodgrass, & Durno, to work on Kiskeminitas line of canal, near to Dams No. 2 and 3, and at the Viaduct on the Railroad, 7 miles east of Johnstown, Pa.

Liberal wages, good treatment, and constant employment throughout the season, to steady, industrious men. For further particulars, call on Thomas Fairman, No. 151 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 6—3t*

☞*Theological Works—Just Received.*

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the public that he has made arrangements to receive a supply of all standard Theological Works, and will sell them at such prices as to place it in the power of all classes to purchase. They have been heretofore held so high that they could only be bought by the wealthy.

The Works of Thomas Chalmers, D. D., complete in one volume; Burder's Village Sermons—complete in 1 vol.; Dwight's Theology: complete in 4 vols.; Pulpit Assistant: in 2 vols.; Home on the Scriptures, in 4 vols.; Wesley's Works, complete in 10 vols.; Remarks on the first part of a Book entitled 'The Age of Reason,' addressed to Thomas Paine: by S. Drew; Scott's Theological Works, in 8 vols.; The Presbyterian Confession of Faith; Complete Works of the Rev. Andrew Fuller: in 8 vols.; Meikle's Solitude Sweetened; Bogart's Golden Treasury; Jay's Lectures; Paley's Philosophy; Dick's Christian Philosophy; Dick's Philosophy of Religion; Dick's Future State; Clark on the Promises; Davie's Sermons: in 3 vols.; Dwight's Sermons: in 2 vols; Baxter's Saint's Rest.

One Hundred Quarto Family Bibles;
Fifty Octavo do.
One Hundred 24 mo. do.

Methodist Hymns; Watts' Hymns; Rippon's Hymns; Village Hymns; Zion Hymns; Watts' Divine Songs.

16 Exchange Buildings, Pittsburgh, Pa.
March 6, 1832.

NOTICE.

I HAVE just commenced opening my spring supply of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, of a superior quality, and laid in expressly for the retail trade of the city and vicinity: the assortment is very general, and articles of the newest patterns and fashions. Country Merchants are invited to call and judge for themselves, at No. 61 Market street, near the Diamond.

N. B. Those indebted, will please call and settle their accounts.

JAMES GRAY.
Feb. 17—w&1swtf Fourth street.

TO TANNERS.

THE highest price, in cash, will be paid for Tanners' Scraps, delivered at the Drug Store of the subscriber, corner of 6th and Wood streets.
B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Pittsburgh, March 6, 1832.—3t.
☞The editor of the Somerset Whig will please insert the above 3 times, and charge this office.

FAMILY LIBRARY. NO. 28.

MEMOIRS of the Empress Josephine.—By John S. Memes, LL. D.; being No. 28 Harper's Family Library. Just received and for sale by D. M. HOGAN,
March 13.—2t No 73 Wood st.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

FAMILY LIBRARY, No. 28.—Memoirs of the Empress Josephine. By John S. Memes, LL. D.: Author of History of Sculpture, Painting, and Architecture. Just received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO.
March 13.—2t 51, Market street.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.
January 20, 1832.—tf

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Huntingdon, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and that the said Judges have appointed the 2d Monday of April next, for hearing me and my creditors, at the court house, in the Borough of Huntingdon, when and where you may attend, if you think proper. HENRY H. RICHARDS.
March 7, 1832.—[March 13.—3t]

HAIR CLOTH RETICULES.—The Ladies are respectfully informed that the subscriber has for sale, an entire new article, manufactured from superior French Hair Cloth. The reticules have been much admired, and combine durability with beauty and utility.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
March 13. 16, *Exchange Buildings.*

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

GUM Elastic Soled and Repaired, at GEO. ALBREE'S Shoe store, No. 73 Market st.
March 2, 1832.—6tT

NEW HARDWARE.

J. & J. PATTERSON, Jr.,
No. 70, WOOD STREET,

ARE now opening their spring assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery, which they offer on accommodating terms. Merchants and others are respectfully invited to give them a call. Pittsburgh, March 2.—wöt.

EDUCATION.

MR. WILL, late Principal of the Academy of Greersburgh, and Mr. Young, Accountant, intimate to the public that they have opened School, at No. 137, Second street, Pittsburgh, where the following Branches of Education will be taught, at the annexed quarterly fees:—

Reading and Writing,	$3 00
Arithmetic and Accounts,	4 00
Grammar, Geography, and History,	5 00
Book Keeping,	5 00
Geometry, including the various kinds of Mensuration,	6 00
The Greek and Latin Languages,	7 00
Composition and Delivery,	8 00

A Morning Class or Classes will commence on the first of April, for the Classical and Higher Branches of English Education.

Those who study the higher branches will be entitled to whatever instructions they may require in the lower. March 9, 1832.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,
Corner of Third and Wood streets.
March 16, 1832.—4m

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.
March 16—tf.

EXCHANGE.

UNCURRENT Notes of all the Banking institutions in the United States, bought at the lowest rates of Exchange. *Every description of Gold* wanted at all times, for which the highest premium will be paid. Bank of England Notes, and Broken Bank paper bought and sold. Drafts and Notes of hand collected on all the principal cities and towns in the United States, by GEO. A. COOK, *Lottery and Exchange Broker*, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 16.

TO BE LET,

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and Lot of Ground, on Liberty street, near the Jackson Foundry, now occupied by James Murphy.

ALSO—A Lot of Ground in Virgin Alley, nearly in the rear of the above. For terms, inquire of W. W. IRWIN,
Liberty street, between 3d and 4th streets
Pittsburgh, January 13, 1832.—tf

COTTON.

22 BALES Prime Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton. Just landed—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner Wood and Front streets.
March 16, 1832.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

COAL! COAL!!

WANTED to lease, for a term of years, a piece of ground, situated on the Monongahela river, a few miles from the city, which contains Coal beds that will produce a million bushels of Coal. These Banks are very advantageously situated, and will be leased either with, or without a rail road to the water. For a description of the property, inquire at the store of

NEEL & PACKARD,
March 16—3t. No. 166, Liberty street.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the "*Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company,*" will take notice, that an election will be held on Monday, the 9th of April next, at the House of James Harriott, (formerly occupied by John Waugh,) for the purpose of electing one President, one Treasurer, and five Managers, for the ensuing year.

JOHN URIE,
March 16—3t. *Secretary.*

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is, in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold, Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office in Fourth street, between Wood and Market; adjoining the Office of Discount and Deposit of U. S. Bank. Dec. 9, 1831.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments. April 5—tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay. January 21.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*

July 26, 1831.—tf

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞ The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.

Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

Indian Queen Hotel,

Formerly Heiskell's, and late H. Wade's, No. 15, South Fourth street, between Market and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

IS now kept by B. DUKE, who has, at considerable expense, made such improvements to the House as will insure comfort and convenience to his *Boarders and Lodgers*. This House is so well known that it needs but little description, being central to the principal Mercantile Houses in Market street, the Post Office, Banks, and public places in Chestnut street.

The Proprietor solicits the attention of Merchants and Travelers to his establishment, and rests his claims to their patronage, on his efforts for their comfort and accommodation.

March 9—1mo.

THE subscriber has the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he intends opening a Riding School, for the summer season, on the first of April, when a suitable house will be erected for that purpose. The undersigned flatters himself, that from his perfect knowledge of horsemanship, he will be able to give general satisfaction. Terms to be made known at the office of Charles Von Bonhorst, Esq., in the Diamond, where the subscriber will be found every afternoon from four o'clock till sundown. Gentlemen who are much engaged, can take their lessons at six o'clock in the morning.

The undersigned has likewise the honor of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen that he will continue giving lessons in the French and German languages. CHARLES UNRUH.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1832.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, *per annum*,	$130
Tuition in Music,	40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors,	24
Oil Painting,	40
French,	20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.

September 10, 1831.

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.

M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18 1829.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished, at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

The American Fire InsuranceCo

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.*

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets. Dec. 2—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers, Assignees of Thos. Fink, offer for sale the following property, situated in Pipe Town.—1 Steam Engine; 1 Rack Lathe, and Furniture; 1 Boring Mill, and Furniture; 1 Vice; 1 Circular Saw; 1 Crane, and Appurtenances; 1 Lot of Cast Iron; 3 Grind-stones, and Pulleys; 1 Lot of Boring Heads; 1 do. do. Patterns; 1 Set Engine Patterns. Also, the lease of a certain Lot, near the Engine House, and Stack of Chimneys. Also, a quantity of House Furniture—Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Carpeting, &c.

All the above articles will be sold at *private* sale, on or before the second day of April next, and if not sold at private sale by that day, then they will be sold at public outcry, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 7th of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises.

THOMAS SAMPLE, }
JOHN LEECH, } *Assignees*

Dec. 27, 1831.—tf

A NEW Supply of the Diary Physician: in two Vols. Just received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.

Jan. 20.

NICHOLSON'S MECHANICS' COMPANION, or the Elements and Practice of Carpentry, Joinery, Bricklaying, Masonry, Slating, Plastering, Painting, Smithing, and Turning, comprehending the latest improvements, and containing a full description of the Tools belonging to each branch of business; with copious directions for their use, and an explanation of the terms used in each Art.—Also, an Introduction to Practical Geometry, by Peter Nicholson, Author of Carpenters' Guide, &c., illustrated with forty copper-plate engravings. Just received and for sale by J. I. KAY & Co. No. 51 Market street.

Feb. 21, 1832.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE in Wood street, near the corner of Fourth, now occupied by Hamilton Stewart. Enquire of WILLIAM HAYS.

February 3, 1832 —tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods.*

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.

Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Amulet, and for sale by DOBBIN & IRWIN, 16 Packs *BUFFALO ROBES*; 150,000 Common Cigars.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1832.—tf

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

August 30, 1831

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodating terms, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;

Received by late arrivals, and for sale by

H. MAC SHANE.

Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

TRAVELERS, TAKE NOTICE!!!

CAPS of every description are for sale at 16 Exchange Buildings. Where may also be had very superior Havanna Segars.

S. J. SYLVESTER.
16 Exchange Buildings.

N. B. Books for sale cheap. Feb. 17.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Shares of Allegheny Bridge stock. If not sold at private sale before the 26th of March, inst., it will be, on that day, at 11 o'clock, A. M., sold at public outcry, at the Court House, in this city. Apply to the subscribers.

JOHN SAMPLE,
WM. DIEHL.

March 2, 1832.—t26M

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop.
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. }
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.

Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Millers, and others engaged in the manufacture of Flour.

FOR SALE—The New, Allegheny Flour Steam Grist Mill, of two run of French Burr Stones, and two Bolting Chests, equally adapted either to Merchant or Country Work: situated about 50 yards from the Canal, on an extensive lot, where all necessary buildings can be erected: in a thriving port of the town, where a considerable business in the above line can be done. For particulars, apply on the premises. Possession will be given on or before the first of April.

Feb. 3, 1832.—2wtfA

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,

Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,

Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

SIR—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,

MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.

November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure is guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

TO LET,

THREE LARGE ROOMS, suitable for Library Rooms, School Rooms, Printing Office, or any similar purpose. Enquire of

JAMES R. SPEER,
No. 130 Wood street.

February, 21, 1832.—tfA

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—If not sold at private sale, before the month of March, will then be sold at public sale, in the city of Pittsburgh, the following property, part of the residuary estate of James Stokes, deceased.

The Lot, corner of Hand and Penn streets, now in the occupancy of James Speer.

A Lot in the Town of Allegheny.

A Lot, immediately above the aqueduct, containing seven acres.

Sundry Tracts of Land, one Pine creek and Squaw run, Allegheny county.

☞ For further particulars, apply at the Exchange, to W. H. Stokes.

C. M. STOKES, }
W. H. STOKES, } *Executors.*
C. P. WAYNE, }

January 31, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Undersigned have associated themselves under the firm of CASSAT & HUTCHISON, for the purpose of transacting a Commission, Forwarding, and Grocery Business, in this place. They have taken the Warehouse, No. 8, Market street, recently occupied by Messrs. James Adams, Jr. & Co., and are prepared to attend to any business they may be intrusted with.

ROBERT S. CASSAT.
BENJAMIN HUTCHISON.

February 7.—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

FOR SALE,

A TEN ACRE LOT, near East Liberty, on which are erected a Two Story Frame Dwelling House, Stable, Wagon House, &c. &c., and a well of excellent water near the back door. A thriving young Orchard of choice Fruit Trees; consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach, Plum, Cherry, &c. Likewise Gooseberry and Currant Bushes. The land is of good quality, and well adapted to early gardening: it joins John Beitler's lot. It will be sold low for cash, as the subscriber wants to move from this State.

☞ Possession will be given on the first of April next, or the middle of March, if required.—Apply on the premises to

JAMES JONES.

January 6.—3mo.

GROCERIES,

NUMBER EIGHT MARKET STREET.

CASSAT & HUTCHISON respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving, and offer for sale, a choice selection of Groceries, consisting in part of

Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Prime Green, and Java Coffee;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves and Nutmegs;
Loaf and Lump Sugar;
Bengal and S. F. Indigo;
Madder, Ginger, Rice, &c;
Box Raisins and Figs;
Prime Havanna Cigars;
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines;
Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Spirits, &c.;
A few dozen very fine Johannisberg, Hermitage and Champaigne Wines.

All of which they will sell on the most reasonable terms, either wholesale or retail.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit country merchants and others to favor them with a call.

Feb. 17—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.

Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

SYLVESTER'S

Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2.—tf.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON.

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Nov. 29.—tf

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't

November 1

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.

August 2, 1831—tf

APPRENTICES.

ON or about the first of April next, we shall want two or three apprentices to the Tin Plate Business. As there will be vacancies at that time, application may be made to the subscribers until that time.

One apprentice to the Coppersmith Business will be taken immediately.

Journeymen Tin Plate Workers will find employment and the highest wages.

L. & P. PETERSON.

Feb. 3, 1832.—tfA

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK.

Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

September 20

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under $5	2
Virginia paper	1	Pottsville	2
Camden	1	Wilksbarre	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
New York city, gen.	1	Scioto	3
Delaware	¼ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Maryland, gen.	¼ to 1	Urbana Bk.	3
Natchez	5	Michigan	3
Louisiana	5	South Carolina	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	Georgia and N. C.	4
		Canada	4
Canton	2	Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.

October 11

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE.

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞ Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

NOTES OF THE BANK OF MICHIGAN will be bought for a few days, at two and a half per cent. discount; and all New York funds will be bought at very low rates. ☞ The best price given for Guineas and Sovereigns.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings.

☞ For Sale, Playing Cards; Superior Segars; French Prints, &c. Dec. 6, 1831.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others; he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf.
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,

Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

New Establishment!!!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

Dry Goods and Fur Store!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of

M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER;

where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1832.—3mo.

40 HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
100 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
20 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
250 bbls. Fresh MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, & 3;
100 bags COFFEE;

For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Feb. 17—tf Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.